GREEK INFLECTION – HARDING
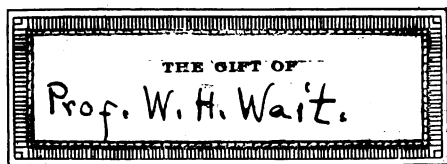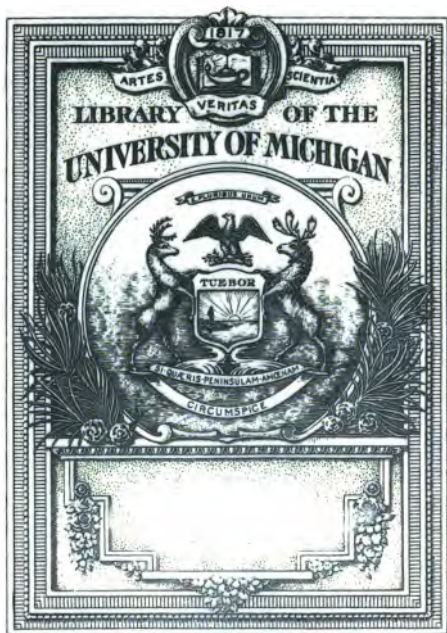
GREEK INFLECTION;

OR,

OBJECT-LESSONS IN GREEK PHILOLOGY.

BY

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Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τἀγάθ' οἱ θεοί.

<div align="right">EPICHARMUS.</div>

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PREFACE.

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THE object of this work is to economize time for the teacher by furnishing a large number of words for ready use, as paradigms, in the class-room, and at the same time to suggest a systematic and scientific treatment of the noun and verb, which will expedite work and assist in gaining a larger comprehension of the inflected parts of speech.

Explanations of the *Case-endings* and *Terminations* of the noun are given chiefly to establish the system of inflection herein set forth, and to collect in small compass the latest developments of philology on these subjects. *And here it should be borne in mind that philology oversteps herself occasionally in her enthusiasm, and designates as facts what in reality are scientific hypotheses.*[1]

As this work is designed in part to form a stepping-stone[2] between the school and the comparative grammars, it is sufficient to show the system of inflection applied to the verb, without going at length into an explanation of the whole subject of its formation. Explanations, however, are given of a few common verbal forms which are sometimes misunderstood. Pronouns for the same reason have been omitted. Although in the case of pronouns with gender

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[1] See Introduction, p. 3.

[2] This book is intended also *for parallel work* with the grammar, and with this object in view to be used by the *beginner* as well as by the more advanced scholar or teacher.

(e.g., ἐκεῖνος) the " Explanations " are applicable, still in pro-
nouns without gender (e.g., ἐγώ), we are brought face to face
with the same pronominal elements as are found in the
Personal Endings of the verb.   For all such the student is
referred to the comparative grammar.

The system of separating the *so-called Stem* from the *End-
ing* is well known to all.   In the system before us, however,
" Lines of Separation " are employed with the idea of empha-
sizing or of illustrating the separate elements of a Greek
word as plainly as possible.   These lines[1] (see **7, 14,** and **159**)
are guides to a *consistent method of inflection of both noun
and verb*.   Although sufficient for a practical knowledge of
Greek to divide a word into "*Apparent Stem and Termina-
tion*" (e.g., λόγ-ος), yet it is held of the highest importance,
as a foundation for accurate scholarship, to show the forma-
tion of such a word more minutely by dividing it into
" *Real Stem and Ending* " (e.g., λόγο-ς; cf. ἐλπί(δ)-ς) ; and
further, that the application of this system to every form of
inflected part of speech will arouse an interest in the subject
of inflection,[2] *without increasing work*, and in many object-
lessons suggest facts previously unappreciated or ignored.
This analysis of *Stem* and *Ending* besides inculcating accu-
racy in the pupil is of the greatest importance in the prep-
aration for the translation of " Greek at sight."

The classified lists of words are arranged to follow those

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[1] The consideration of *contracted forms* gave rise to certain "General
Rules " (7), designed to show, in their application to the inflection of a
word, the original elements of the contraction.

[2] And, it is hoped, infuse a desire for more advanced work in Greek
Philology.

in either Goodwin's or Hadley and Allen's grammar; occasionally additions have been made in their proper places. Much care has been taken to select enough words for continuous and varied practice, and, at the same time, by an approximate statement in regard to the number [1] of the words of each class, to afford some guide as to its relative importance. Therefore, anomalous or defective forms (*e.g.*, irregular nouns of the Consonant declension) are generally left for the grammar; not with the view of neglecting forms of frequent occurrence (*e.g.*, δόρυ), but of avoiding useless repetitions. It is recommended to recite and write the declensions with the cases arranged in the order of Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, for the sake of uniformity of arrangement, and of showing the similarity of formation of the N. V. A. in the three numbers.

The declensions are called the Vowel and Consonant. The Vowel includes *Stems* ending in ā, the A (or First) declension, and in *o* (originally ă), the O (or Second) declension. The Consonant includes *Stems* ending in a consonant, and some ending in ι or υ, which are in reality *Stems* of a double nature, the final letter of the *Stem* having disappeared in most of the cases.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to sections in this book.

Suggestions from teachers who may make trial of this work are particularly invited.

CONCORD, N. H., July, 1885.

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[1] Words given in the grammar are generally omitted in these lists. Proper names are excluded from the lists in estimating the number of the words of each class, since the Lexicon does not include many of them in its vocabulary,

LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS WORK.

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CONTENTS.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. In proposing this system of inflection the author would not seem to suggest to the experienced teacher that which would doubtless prove inferior to his own well-established method. His aim is to assist, if possible, that other rapidly increasing class of young teachers whose methods, however good they may be, have not yet undergone the test of experience. To these latter, in the words of Curtius: " It is altogether monstrous that a number of our schoolmasters should proceed to this task of teaching languages (what I say holds good of Latin no less than Greek) without ever studying the structure of the language they have to teach. That this defect operates beneficially on the delight of the teacher in undertaking his task is what no one will believe.

" On the contrary, as we always find most pleasure in teaching subjects which we love because we have labored upon them, and admire because we apprehend their internal organization, we may suppose that those will teach languages — and Greek especially — with more enthusiasm, and therefore with better results, to whom the forms are something different from a motley multitude of unintelligible structures, and something more than an unavoidable task to be learned mechanically. Changes of sounds, forms of inflection, are no longer what they were in the eyes of one who has learnt to combine them into a whole, and to recognize even in the smallest details the web woven by the genius of language. To him, even elementary teaching offers many of the charms

of science.   But not merely the pleasure of teaching, that of
learning also will. be increased, if instruction in language is
not cut off from contact with science.   For in this way some-
thing of the delight which every glimpse of order and law
ensures, will come even to the pupil's aid.   If when the
forms have been impressed on the memory the pupil is taught
by correct analysis to see how they have arisen, and to per-
ceive the special causes of apparent irregularities, there is no
doubt that by such a course the attention is sharpened and
the memory rendered more tenacious.   And who would refuse
to recognize the exercise of the understanding, also, called
into play by such a process?   Nay, more than exercise of the
understanding.   For the habit of combining complicated de-
tails into a whole, of seeking for analogies, the rejection of
the shallow admission of mere caprice and exception, carries
with it a higher element of culture.   *And this can be brought
to the help of the youthful pupil without in the least increasing
the material amount of his studies.*"   And again : " The con-
sistent carrying out of the stem-theory is sometimes opposed
on the ground that it has to deal with pure abstractions.
This seems a serious objection.   But where is the Greek gram-
mar that does not take refuge in forms the existence of which
can no longer be proved from actual usage?   Were the end-
ings -μι, -σι, -τι, or these false stems, λογ, γενε, τιμ, ever uttered
as separate words?   Yet, for the last hundred years no gram-
marian has appeared without such abstractions.   Besides,
where do we find λέοντ-σι written, from which every one very
properly derives λέουσι?   In a word, we are not dealing with
an absolute innovation, but only with the consistent carrying
out of a principle universally recognized as correct.   Indeed,
in many cases the question is whether we are to introduce
hypothetical forms the existence of which can be proved by
the severest method of linguistic inquiry, or forms like λογ,
γενε, τιμ, which can be proved never to have had any existence

at all. It is noticeable that the opponents of innovation are the chief supporters of the latter forms."

" Besides, the stems are by no means mere abstractions. There was a period in the life of language — a very early one, it is true, and long antecedent to the existence of Greek as a separate language, because antecedent to the inflection common to all the Indo-Germanic languages — in which in all probability those forms which we now call roots and stems were actual words, although for the most part they had not as yet received the phonetic form peculiar to Greek."

The above refers to a period antedating the existence of all languages as distinct formations. *But this is not the pre-Greek period to which reference is made in this work.* By this name is designated that embryonic stage in the development of the Greek language, the existence of which is so well established by philology as to be regarded by some as an actual fact. During this early period the influence of Sanskrit on Greek formation was strongly felt, — a fact clearly demonstrated by a comparative study of the two languages.

Part I.

NOUN INFLECTION.

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2. Preliminary Work. — In writing the inflection of the A and O declensions, separate the *Termination* from the rest of the word by a dotted line[1] (called the *Apparent Line*), and *ditto the unchangeable portion of the word* (or the *Apparent Stem*) in all the cases except in the Nominative Singular, where it must be written in full. The accent must *never be omitted*, as the ditto-marks apply only to the spelling, in which the "breathings" are necessarily included.

Note that in the above method we are dealing with the *Apparent*, not the *Real Stem*. While this method at first is recommended until perfect *familiarity with the Terminations of the A and O declensions be acquired*, let careful attention then be called to their *Real Stems* and *Case-endings*, before proceeding to the *Case-endings* and *Real Stems* of the Consonant declension, each pupil finally writing out a Comparative Table of *Case-endings* of the Three Greek Declensions.

DEFINITIONS. *See also* **14.**

3. (*a*) A *Case-ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the *Real Stem* of a word to designate a case: *e.g.*, λόγο-ς, πολίτᾱ-[ν]ς, φυλάκ-οιν.

(*b*) A *Case-ending* is often wanting: *e.g.*, σῶμα-, λόγε-, χώρα-.

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[1] See 7.

4. (*a*) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending: e.g.*, πόλ-ις, πολίτ-α[ν]ς, λόγ-ῳ, χωρ-ῶν, λυόμεν-ος.

(*b*) Or the union or contraction of the *final consonant* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending : e.g.*, λέον-τος, σώμα-τος, φύλα-ξ, φλε-ψί.

(*c*) Or the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem* (often modified [1]) in the A and O declensions: *e.g.*, λόγ-ε, δῶρ-ᾰ, γέφυρ-ᾰ, Μοῦσ-α, οἰκί-α. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending.*

(*d*) Or the *final letter* (vowel or consonant) of the *Real Stem* in the Consonant declension : *e.g.*, γένο-ς, πατή-ρ, πόλ-ι, βασιλε-ῦ. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending.*

(*e*) Or the *Case-ending* alone : *e.g.*, διδού-ς, ὁδού-ς, τριήρε-σι.

(*f*) Or, finally, the *Termination* may be wanting : *e.g.*, σῶμα-, λέων-.

5. Modification is the *raising* or *lowering* of the final vowel of the *Real Stem ;* this has no reference to Contraction : *e.g.*, λόγε (λογο), τιμή (τιμᾱ). In the O declension wherever we find ω, ᾰ, and ε, and in the A declension, ᾰ or η, this process has taken place.

6. Compare the *Terminations* of the Vowel declension as given in the grammar, with the following list of *Case-endings* of the Vowel and Consonant declensions.

NOTE. No list of *Terminations* of the Consonant declension is practicable, as the *Stems* are too various to admit of any classification similar to that of the A and O declensions.

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[1] See 5.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS.

	Vowel Declension.		Consonant Declension.	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N.	ς or —	ν	ς or — (ς)	—
V.	—	ν	ς or — (ς)	—
A.	ν	ν	ν or α	—
G.	ς (ᾱs) ο (ιο)	ο (ιο)	ος or ως (ος)	
D.	ι (ei)	ι (ei)	ι	
N. V. A.	— (e)		ε	
G. D.	ιν		οιν	
N.	ι	—	ες	α
V.	ι	—	ες	α
A.	νς	—	νς or ας	α
G.	ων		ων	
D.	ις (eis)		σι	

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITTEN INFLECTION.

7. The dotted line is called the *Apparent Line* to distinguish it from that at its right, the *Real Line* of Separation. All letters of the word to the left of the *Real Line* form the *Real Stem;* [1] all to the left of the *Apparent Line*, the *Apparent Stem.* [1]

8. Wherever a contraction [1] occurs of the *final letter* of the *Real Stem* [1] with the *initial letter* of the *Ending*, the result [2,3] is always written on the *Real Line*.

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[1] Two vowels that *unite* to form a diphthong are treated according to 8 and 9. Wherever contraction occurs, the form must be analyzed to find the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem*. The *Real Stem* is found by dropping the *Ending;* the *Apparent Stem*, by dropping the *Termination*. The *Real* always includes the *Apparent Stem*, and the *Termination*, the *Ending*. The *Real Stem* may also be called the *Stem;* the *Real Line*, the *Line*.

[2] Sometimes the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem* are the same, and, in like manner, the *Termination* and the *Ending: e.g.*, in certain forms of the Consonant declension which have lost the *original* final letter of the *Stem*, and in all forms of the verb which lack a Variable vowel. Con-

9. Wherever a contraction [1] occurs of the *final letter* of the *Apparent Stem* [2] with the *initial letter* of the *Termination*, the result [3] is always written on the *Apparent Line*.

10. *Letters* that are dropped by the laws of changes and *Endings* that have disappeared in the development of the language, must appear in their *original places* bracketed.

11. Wherever an element (*letter* or *Ending*) is wanting, a —— dash must mark the omission.

12. Put ‖ after all forms with exceptional accent.

13. (*a*) Put * *over* the Mode sign of the Subjunctive and Optative, and in noun inflection, *after* the Genitive and Dative of both oxytones of the A and O, and monosyllables of the Consonant declension.

(*b*) Always ditto the *Apparent Stem* [4] and write the *Termination in full*.

14. REMARK. In this system of written inflection we must be guided often by the *pre-Greek* [5] nature of the *Ending*: *e.g.*, χώρας, G. S., λόγῳ, N. D., below. The formation of the cases was too old to influence the Greek accent, although in some cases the accent agrees with a consideration of the *older* or *uncontracted* form: *e.g.*, χωρῶν (χωραων), but λόγων (λογοων), χώρας (χωραᾱς). In the table below, the letters at the sides refer to Case and Number respectively; the numbers, to sections.

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traction is always retroactive: *e.g.*, ἐφιλοῦ not ἐφιλεῖσο for ἐφιλέεσο. Therefore the contraction, if any occur, is written according to 9 when the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem* are the same.

[3] *Final ν* or *s* of the *Ending* preceded by a vowel always remains in its regular place. When a proper diphthong is written on either line, the two vowels are joined together.

[4] In the Accusative Singular and Dative Plural of the Consonant declension the final vowel of the *Apparent Stem* often varies from that in the Nominative Singular. This change of vowel must be shown in its proper place. Here the ditto marks apply to the last form written.

[5] See Introduction, p. 3.

APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES.

		Real Stem.		Ending.	Real Stem.		Ending.		
		Theme.	+	Case Ending.	Theme.	+	Case Ending.		
N.S.	4 (c), 11, 15.	χώρ	α	—	γένο	s	—	3 (b), 4 (d), 11, 50.	N.S.
G.S.	4 (a), 8, 23.	χώρ	ας		γένου	(σ)	s	4 (a), 8 n.1, 9 n.2, 10, 60.	G.S.
N.P.	4 (a), 8, 18.	χῶρ	αι		³Περικλη	s	[s]	4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	N.S.
A.P.	3 (a), 4 (a), 10, 22.	χώρ	α	[v]s	πόλ	ι	s	4 (a), 49, 66.	N.S.
V.S.	4 (c), 11, 35.	λόγ	ε	—	πόλει	(j)	s	4 (e), 9 n.2, 10, 52, 66, 70	N.P.
A.P.	4 (a), 5, 10, 41.	¹λόγ	ου	[v]s	πόλε	(j)	σι	4 (e), 10, 65, 66, 70.	D.P.
N.D.	4 (a), 8, 32.	λόγ	ω		ἰχθύ	(F)	os	4 (e), 10, 60, 66, 70.	G.S.
N.P.	4 (c), 11, 34.	δᾶρ	α	—	ἰχθ	ύ	σι	4 (a), 60, 66.	D.P.
N.S.	4 (b), 8, 49.	φύλα	ξ		βασιλέ	(F)	α	4 (e), 10, 55, 66.	A.S.
N.S.	4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	δαίμω	ν	[s]	βασιλευ̂		σι	3 (a), 9, 65.	D.P.
N.S.	4 (f), 10, 49, 72.	²λύων	[τ]	[s]	ναῦ		[v]s	3 (a), 9, 58.	A.P.
N.S.	4 (c), 10, 12, 49, 72.	διδού[v	τ]	s‖	βο	(F)	ὦν *	4 (e), 10, 13 (a), 62.	G.P.
N.S.	4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	τριήρη	s	[s]	πατ[ε]	ρ	ός	4 (a), 10, 60.	G.S.
D.P.	4 (e), 10, 65.	τριήρε [σ]	σι		πατρ	ά	σι	4 (a), 65, 69.	D.P.
		Apparent Stem.	Termination.		Apparent Stem.	Termination.			

¹ Observe that the *ου* of *λόγους* is not written on the *Real Line* as it is a *modification* of the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem*, and *not a contraction.*

² Each letter is bracketed to mark a separate operation. But *cf.* *διδού[ττ]s*, below.

³ In *Περικλῆς* the contraction is written before the *Apparent Line*, as *both* vowels belong to the *Apparent Stem.* The only class of this description.

EXPLANATIONS OF TERMINATIONS AND CASE-ENDINGS.

The A Declension.

15. Nominative Singular.   (F.)

The *Terminations* ᾰ, η are modifications[1] of the original final ᾱ of the *Real Stem; e.g.,* τιμή, *Stem* τιμᾱ, original ᾱ modified to η; γέφυρα, *Stem* γεφυρᾱ, original ᾱ modified to ᾰ. In words like χώρα, οἰκία, the original final ᾱ of the *Real Stem* has been retained without any modification. The *Case-ending* is wanting.

16. Nominative Singular.   (M.)

The *Termination* ης is a modification of the final ᾱ of the *Real Stem,* to which the *Case-ending* ς is added : *e.g.,* πολίτης = πολίτη + ς = πολιτᾱ + ς ; the *Termination* ᾱς is formed by adding the *Case-ending* ς directly to the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with no modification : *e.g.,* ταμίᾱς = ταμιᾱ + ς.

17. Nominative Dual.

The *Termination* ᾱ arises from a *pre-Greek*[2] contraction of the final ᾱ of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* e : *e.g.,* χώρᾱ = χωρᾱ + e. This e remains in the Consonant declension : *e.g.,* φύλακ-ε.

18. Nominative Plural.

The *Termination* αι, arising from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ι, shows no trace of final ς (*cf.* ες in φύλακ-ες), although on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed.   Possibly this formation is analogous to that of ταί, the old form of the Article.

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[1] See 5.   [2] See Introduction, p. 3.

19. Vocative.

The Vocative is like the Nominative in all numbers of the
A declension, except in the Singular of nouns in as and ης.
Nouns in as drop s of the Nominative to form the Vocative:
i.e., have the Vocative the same as the *Real Stem.* Nouns in
ης drop s and form the Vocative in η, except those ending in
-της, national appellatives (like Πέρσης, a Persian), and com-
pounds with -μέτρης, -πίπης, -πώλης, -τρίβης,[1] all of which
have ă in the Vocative Singular.

20. Accusative Singular.

The *Terminations* ăν, āν, ην, arise from the addition of ν, the
Case-ending to the final vowel of the *Real Stem.* The *Real
Stem* is treated as in **15.**

21. Accusative Dual. *See* 17.

22. Accusative Plural.

The *Termination* āς arises from an addition of the *Case-
ending* νς to the final vowel of the *Real Stem:* e.g., χώρᾱς =
χωρᾱ + νς, the ν disappearing in Attic Greek. No compensa-
tory lengthening has taken place, as the νς was added directly
to the long vowel of the *Real Stem.* The *Case-ending* νς = ν,
the *Case-ending* of the Accusative Singular, plus s, which is
added to form the Plural. *Cf.* φύλακ-ας.

23. Genitive Singular. (F.)

The *Termination* āς arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of
the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* āς
(jās) : *e.g.*, χώρᾱς = χωρᾱ + s = χωρᾱ + ās. The *Termination*
ης is merely a modification of a to η : *e.g.*, τιμῆς = τιμας. See
14, Remark.

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[1] Possibly a few other compounds occur.

24. Genitive Singular. (M.)

The *Termination* ου arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with ο [σγο, ιο], the *Case-ending*. The Attic Genitive in ου is a contraction on the analogy of that of ου in the O declension, the influence of the Ionic Genitive in -εω without doubt having some weight : *e.g.,* πολίτου = πολιτᾱ + ο. See **14**, Remark.

25. Genitive Dual.

The *Termination* αιν arises from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ιν (φιν): *e.g.,* χώραιν = χωρᾱ + ιν.

26. Genitive Plural.

The *Termination* ῶν arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ων: *e.g.,* χωρῶν = χωρᾱ + ων. See **14**, Remark.

27. Dative Singular.

The *Termination* ᾳ arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of final ᾱ of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ei: *e.g.,* χώρᾳ = χωρᾱ + ι = χωρᾱ + ei. But ἄι, as in χάμαι, forms a true Locative.[1] Compare as follows, χώρᾳ : χάμαι :: οἴκῳ : οἴκοι. The *Termination* η is only a modification of ᾳ. See **14**, Remark.

28. Dative Dual. *See* **25**.

29. Dative Plural.

The *Termination* αις arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of final ᾱ of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* eis ; or is formed as the Dative Singular, with ς added to form the Plural. The Locative[1] Plural is formed by adding σι to the Locative Singular: *e.g.,* χωραι + σι = χώραισι; but χώραις = χωρᾱ + ις = χωρᾱ + eis. See **14**, Remark.

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[1] The original force of the ancient Locative has disappeared to such a degree that in Greek Syntax the Locative is treated like the Dative. A few survive : χάμαι, *on the ground;* οἴκοι, *at home.* See also Hadley & Allen, § 220. The formation of these Locatives is analogous.

The O Declension.

30. Nominative Singular. (M. and F.)

The *Termination* ος arises from an addition of the *Case-ending* ς to the final vowel of the *Real Stem :* e.g., λόγος = λογο + ς.

31. Nominative Singular. (N.)

The *Termination* ον arises from an addition of the *Case-ending* ν to the final vowel of the *Real Stem :* e.g., δῶρον = δωρο + ν.

32. Nominative Dual.

The *Termination* ω arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the modified final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* e : e.g., ἵππω = ἵππω + e. See **14**, Remark.

33. Nominative Plural. (M. and F.)

The *Termination* οι, arising from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ι, shows no trace of final ς (*cf.* ες in φύλακ-ες), although on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed. Possibly this formation is analogous to that of τοί, the old form of the Article. See **18**.

34. Nominative Plural. (N.)

The *Termination* ᾰ[1] arises from a modification of the final vowel of the *Real Stem :* e.g., δῶρᾰ-, = δωρο-. Here there is no *Case-ending*.

35. Vocative Singular. (M. and F.)

The *Termination* ε is a modification of the final vowel of the *Real Stem :* e.g., λόγε- = λογο-. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending*. But note the Vocatives θεός, φίλος, οὗτος.

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[1] "The α of the Neuter Plural like the ε of the Vocative is obviously not to be regarded as a peculiar ending, but as the final letter of the Stem." — Curtius. As food for reflection, moreover, the following morsel in the form of comparison is offered : σωμάτοιν : δώροιν : : δῶρα : σώματα.

36. Vocative Singular. (N.) *See* **31.**

37. Vocative Dual. *See* **32.**

38. Vocative Plural. *See* **33.**

39. Accusative Singular.

The *Termination* ον arises from an addition of **ν**, the *Case-ending*, to the final vowel of the *Real Stem:* e.g., λόγον, δῶρον = λογο + ν, δωρο + ν.

40. Accusative Dual.[1] *See* **32.**

41. Accusative Plural. (M. and F.)

The *Termination* ους arises from the addition of the *Case-ending* νς to the final vowel of the *Real Stem.* When "ν" disappeared, the final ο was raised[1] to ου in compensation: *e.g.*, λόγους = λογο + νς. *Cf.* λύουσι for λύονσι.

42. Accusative Plural. (N.) *See* **34.**

43. Genitive Singular.

The *Termination* ου arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ο (σyο, ιο, ο): *e.g.*, λόγου = λογο + ο ; δώρου = δωρο + ο.

44. Genitive Dual.

The *Termination* οιν arises from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ιν (φιν): *e.g.*, λόγοιν = λογο + ιν.

45. Genitive Plural.

The *Termination* ων arises from a contraction of final ο of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* ων : *e.g.*, λόγων = λογο + ων. (See **14**, Remark.) This contraction is older than that of -άων but later than that of χώρας, G. S. and such.

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[1] See 5.

46. Dative Singular.

The *Termination* ῳ arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the modified final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ei* : e.g., λόγῳ = λογω + ι = λογω + *ei*. This modification distinguishes the Dative from the Locative.[1] *Cf.* οἴκοι, οἴκῳ. See **14**, Remark.

47. Dative Dual. *See* **44.**

48. Dative Plural.

The *Termination* οις arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *eis* : e.g., λόγοις = λογο + ις = λογο + *eis*. Compare **46** and **29**. See **14**, Remark.

The Consonant Declension. See **6.**

49. Nominative Singular. (M. and F.)

The *Case-ending* ς is inherited directly from the Sanskrit, and is generally regarded as representing a pronominal root, *sa* = ὁ ; *sā* = ἡ : e.g., φύλαξ = φυλακ-ς. *Cf.* λόγο-ς, πολίτη-ς.

50. Nominative Singular. (N.)

There is no *Case-ending* in Neuters, the Nominative being the same as the *Real Stem* : e.g., σῶμα = σωματ. Sometimes the last vowel in the *Real Stem* is modified,[2] as γένος = γενες.

51. Nominative Dual.

The *Case-ending* is inherited through the Sanskrit *ē* : e.g., φύλακ-ε.

52. Nominative Plural. (M. and F.)

The *Case-ending* ες is from the Sanskrit *as* : e.g., φύλακ-ες.

53. Nominative Plural. (N.)

The *Case-ending* ᾰ, like the Sanskrit *ĭ*, is added directly to the *Real Stem* : e.g., σώματ-α.

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[1] See 27 note.   [2] See 5.

54. Vocative.

The Vocative Singular is either the same as the Nominative or like the *Real Stem.* (See the Grammar.) The Vocative Dual and Plural are each like the Nominative respectively.

55. Accusative Singular. (M. and F.)

Original form, *am* for consonant, *m* for vowel *Stems.* In Greek, αν — the final ν being dropped; but vowel *Stems* assume the ν. Some words of this declension form the Accusative on the basis of both a consonant and a vowel *Stem: e.g.,* ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν.

56. Accusative Singular. (N.) *See* 50.

57. Accusative Dual. *See* 51.

58. Accusative Plural. (M. and F.)

The *Case-ending* ας or νς is equivalent to α or ν, the *Case-ending* of the Accusative Singular with ς added to form the Plural: *e.g.,* φύλακ-ας, βοῦ-[ν]ς.

59. Accusative Plural. (N.) *See* 53.

60. Genitive Singular.

The *Case-ending* ος, sometimes raised[1] to ως, represents the original Sanskrit *as: e.g.,* φύλακ-ος, βασιλέ-ως (ῆ-ος).

61. Genitive Dual.

The *Case-ending* οιν is formed by analogy from the *Termination* οιν of ο *Stems* of the O declension: *e.g.,* πατέρ-οιν.

62. Genitive Plural.

The *Case-ending* ων, the *âm* of Sanskrit, is added directly to the *Real Stem: e.g.,* φυλάκ-ων.

63. Dative Singular.

Strictly a Locative. The *Case-ending* ι is added to the *Real Stem : e.g.,* φύλακ-ι, *cf.* οἴκοι.

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[1] See 5,

64. Dative Dual. *See* **61.**

65. Dative Plural.

The *Case-ending* σι corresponding to the Sanskrit *su* is merely a Locative Plural: *e.g.*, φύλαξι = φυλακ-σι, *cf.* χώραι-σι.

EXPLANATIONS OF CERTAIN CONSONANT STEMS.

66. " At the end of the diphthongs, the soft vowels pass into the corresponding spirant: thus ναυος becomes ναϝ-ός; but when they stand alone, they develop a spirant after them which adapts itself to the rules of the Consonant declension. Thus, in Sanskrit, from the stem *bhû* (Nominative *bhûs*, Earth) we have the Genitive *bhuvas*. By analogy we should expect in Greek συϝός,[1] from which συός afterwards arose. In other stems in *v*, and still more in those in *ι*, the formation is very variable. With some, *e.g.*, stem κι, Nominative κί-ς, we must suppose a Genitive κι-*j*-ος,[2] in which the spirant developed out of *ι* corresponds exactly to the ϝ in the case previously mentioned. In other stems δ takes the place of Jod,[2] ἐρι-ἔρι-δ-ος. But that this δ must be regarded as a sound arising out of Jod in accordance with certain distinct analogies, I believe has been proved in ' Grundzüge,' 583 ff. Other stems, again, in *ι* and *v* undergo extension. The ει arising out of *ι* passes

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[1] " The Greek language had in the most ancient times another letter, ϝ, which was called Digamma (δίγαμμα = "double gamma ") from its form and Vau (ϝαῦ) from its pronunciation. It was pronounced like the Latin *v*: ϝοῖνος, *wine* = Lat. *vinum*. At a later time it was written only by the Aeolians and Dorians. This is the labial spirant.

[2] " The spirant Jod, produced by breathing over the palate (the palatal spirant) has not come down to us in any Greek dialect, but the existence of the sound at one time, as inferred from the comparison of kindred languages, is one of the most important facts in the history of the language, by which a number of apparently quite different processes receive a very simple explanation (*cf.* Grundzüge, 511 ff.)."

before vowels into *ej*, *e.g.*, πολεϳ-ος. A trace of this Jod,
which must be dropped in obedience to the phonetic laws of
later Greek, is retained in the Homeric Genitive πόληος and
Attic πόλεως. For Ebel has shown that the long vowel in
both forms is due to compensatory lengthening for the lost
spirant. In the same way ἄστεως points to ἀστεϝ-ος. Else-
where it is true Jod and Vau[1] dropped out without any
compensation, and hence arose the apparent but deceptive
existence of ε beside ι or υ as the final letter of the stem. In
reality ε is always for an original *ej* or εϝ, and thus these stems
are shown to belong to the Consonant declension. On the
other hand, in the formation of the Accusative of masculine
and feminine, the true vowel nature of the stems declares
itself, πόλιν, and the Vocative Singular also, where it exists as
a separate form, contains the pure vowel stem. The double
nature of these stems is therefore now clear."

67. "The Nominative of stems (like ἠχώ), in inscriptions
and according to the evidence of grammarians had secondary
forms in -ῳ, — Λητώ, Σαπφώ. Without question this form is
the oldest, and at the first glance we see that Σαπφώ is the
regular Nominative to Vocative Σαπφοῖ, to which it bears
exactly the same relation as δαίμων to δαῖμον. Ahrens assumes
οι as the primary ending of these stems : we shall have to go
a step farther. From evidence of certain Mss. of Herodotus,
it will not be too rash to refer our feminines in -ο to -οϝι, as
we know that masculines in -ω sprang from -οϝ."

Here πάτρως = πάτροϝ-ς. The Genitive is written thus :
πάτρω-[ϝ]-ος.

"In this Nominative in -ῳ two remarkable facts are to be
noticed : (1) the want of ς as the sign of the Nominative, and
(2) the lengthening of the vowel from *o* to ω. . . . The length-
ening, it is true, cannot be explained, as I used to think, by

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[1] See Note 1 on previous page.

the analogy of δαίμων and δαῖμον, for δαίμων stands for δαιμονς. But *the analogy of such forms* may have been influential in causing the lengthening due to the dropped ϝ to be adopted in the Nominative but rejected in the Vocative."

" Between two vowels the ι, like υ, passed in the diphthong stems primarily into the corresponding spirant until at length it also became utterly lost. In these, as in other similar changes, we must assume that they did not all take place at once, but gradually, one after another." See **66.**

Thus, G. S. ἠχοῦς = ἠχό[ϝ][ι]-[j]-ος. In this class only, the uncontracted is written beneath the contracted form, to avoid confusion of lines.

68. γέρας, **Neuters.**

" The stems with movable τ, few in number, are best explained on the hypothesis that language has here been led to waver between two stems, one short and the other lengthened by the addition of τ. Accurately speaking, there has been no rejection of τ. But there were two stems, *e.g.*, κερας and κερατ, standing side by side, and each having the same sound in the Nominative. From each cases were formed which continued to remain in use side by side."

69. πατράσι. For πατρέσι, metathesized form for πατέρσι.

70. Compared with **66**, we find here one of the cases referred to in the words, " Elsewhere it is true Jod and Vau dropped out without any compensation."

71. 'Several Neuter stems in αρτ, as φρεαρτ, reject τ in N. A. V. Singular, and ρ in the other cases.' Compare the Sanskrit *jakṛt* with *jakart* synonymous with the Greek ἦπαρ. Compare further, Homeric ποτί with προτί.

72. ν-**Stems and Hard Combinations.**

In ν-*Stems* sometimes the -ν, sometimes -ς (of the Nominative Singular), is lost, the final vowel of *Stem* when originally

short being lengthened in compensation: *e.g.*, τάλᾱς (ταλαν-), αἰών (αἰων-), φρήν (φρεν-), κτείς (κτεν-); sometimes both forms are found, that in -ς being the older: *e.g.*, δελφίς or -φίν; rarely the old form is retained in full: *e.g.*, ἔλμινς, πείρινς.

"The intention of language was everywhere the same: viz., to add -ς to the stem. Only in cases where the addition gives rise to too hard a combination of sounds, this intention gives way to euphony. Even then, language was intent upon distinguishing the Nominative from the stem. The lengthening which takes place in the formation without sigma (*e.g.*, from πατερ to πατήρ, from δαιμον to δαίμων) is manifestly due to the desire for compensation. Comparative grammarians therefore very properly assume as the original forms, πατερ-ς, δαιμον-ς, σαφεσ-ς. But for Greek school-grammar the two methods of forming the Nominative — ποιμήν from stem ποιμεν-, and εἶ-ς from stem ἐν- — must be carefully distinguished. In cases where the addition of the sigma causes difficulties, there are evidently before us two periods in the history of language which must be chronologically distinguished. At a very early period in the life of language the combinations *rs* and *ss* were felt to be distasteful. It is possible that at a time anterior to the separate existence of Greek, the older termination -*ars* became -*ār*, -*ass* became -*ās*, while in the other case-forms the short vowel remained unaltered. From this ancient condition of language the Greek borrowed the long vowel in πατήρ, ῥήτωρ, σαφής, αἰδώς (stem, αἰδοσ-). In the same way the combination *ns* began at a very early period to be objectionable, and therefore the sibilant was dropped in many cases, especially when the stem ended in -*n* only. Thus -*ans* became -*ān*, and the Greek -ονς, -ων. On the other hand, other combinations of sounds were retained much longer, especially *ns*, when a *t* had fallen out after the *n*. For the same reason, forms like τιθέν-ς were long retained in Greek ground; from this at a comparatively *recent* date came τιθείς by the usual

compensatory lengthening, from ὀδοντς, ὀδούς. It cannot be denied language was inconsistent. In the formation of participles we must assume an early variation, by which, in the conjugation with the connecting vowel,[1] the lengthening of the stem-vowel replaced the sigma. In the conjugation without the connecting vowel, on the other hand, the form with the sigma remained."

73. The difference between χαρίεσι and τιθεῖσι is explained by the fact that the adjectives from an early period had forms in -ετ, *i.e.*, in -ϝετ, existing side by side with the *Stems* in -εντ, originally -ϝεντ. For the same reason the feminine of χαρίεις is χαρίεσσα, that is, χαρι-ϝετya (Skt. *-vatī* = *-vatyā*), in distinction from τιθεῖσα (for τιθεντ-ya, τιθεντ-σα). Compare this with λελυκυῖα (for λελυκ-υσya, Skt. *-vasyā*); also in the Perfect Active Participle two *Stems* existed side by side, -οτ (*-vat*); -υ (*-υσ*, *-vas*). See **146.**

74. βελτίονα βελτίω. This class contains scarcely any other than the comparative *Stems* in which the -ιον has arisen out of the Sanskrit *-ians*. Probably in Greek certain case-forms in -ς remaining current (*e.g.*, βελτίονσα), afterwards lost their ν, giving βελτίοσα. Such forms, at a somewhat later period of the language, naturally rejected ς: compare αἰδόσα, αἰδο-α, αἰδῶ. See **143.**

Comparatives in -ιων admit the shorter form in the Accusative Singular Masculine and in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural. Positives in -ων do not.

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[1] Or Variable vowel.

CLASSIFIED LISTS.

The A Declension.

NOTE. All *Real Stems* end in ā, and are classified by the *Termination* of the Nominative Singular.

75. Termination -ā.

Ἀβλάβεια, ἀγένεια, ἄγκυρα, ἄγνοια, ἀγριμέλισσα, ἄελλα, Αἴγῖνα, ἀλήθεια, ἀμέλεια, ἁρμάμαξα, βοήθεια, γάγγραινα, γείταινα, γενέταιρα, γέφυρα, γλῶσσα, δίαιτα, δόξα, ἐγκράτεια, ἔννοια, εὐσέβεια, θεράπαινα, μάχαιρα, μέριμνα, Μέσπιλα, Μήδεια, πεῖνα, πρόνοια, ῥίζα, σφαῖρα, τράπεζα, χίμαιρα, — and many others.

76. Termination -ā.

Ἀγορά, ἄγρα, ἀδικία, βακτηρία, βία, γεωργία, δουλεία, δυστυχία, ἐκκλησία, ἐλευθερία, ἐπιθυμία, ἐπιορκία, ἐργασία, ἐρημία, ἑσπέρα, εὐδαιμονία, εὐκοσμία, ἔχθρα, ζημία, ἡμέρα, ἡσυχία, θεά, θύρα, θυσία, Ἰωνία, κακία, καρδία, Κιλικία, κοινωνία, λαλία, λεία, λῃστεία, Λυδία, λῦρα, μαντεία, μισθοφορά, νευρά, οὐρά, παιδεία, πανουργία, παροιμία, πλευρά, Σικελία, φιλομήλα, χαράδρα, ὥρα, — and many others.

77. Termination -η.

Ἀγέλη, ἀδελφή, αἰσχύνη, Ἀντιγόνη, βλάβη, βοή, βουλή, γνώμη, δαπάνη, δείλη, διαβολή, δικαιοσύνη, δίκη, δυσμή, εἰρήνη, εἰσβολή, ἐντολή, ἐπιβουλή, ἐπιστήμη, ζώνη, ἡδονή, Θρᾴκη, ἴλη, κάρφη, κορυφή, κραυγή, κριθή, λήθη, Λιβύη, λίμνη, λόγχη, λύπη, μελίνη, νάπη, νεφέλη, Νιόβη, νομή, ὀργή, ὁρμή, Σπάρτη, — and many others.

78. Termination -ης.

Ἀθλητής, ἀκινάκης, ἀκροάτης, Ἀρταξέρξης, Ἀρταπάτης, γυμνήτης, δικαστής, ἐθελοντής, ἐραστής, εὐεργέτης,

εὑρετής, θεατής, θηρευτής, ἰδιώτης, ἱκέτης, κριτής, κυβερνήτης, κωμάρχης, κωμήτης, ληστής, Μιθριδάτης, Μιλτιάδης, ναύτης, οἰκέτης, Ὀρέστης, ὀρχηστής, παιδοτρίβης, παρασάγγης, ποιητής, προδότης, σαλπιγκτής, σοφιστής, τεχνίτης, ὑπηρέτης, χορευτής, ψευστής, —and many others.

79. Termination -ας.

Αἰνείας, ἀπαρκτίας, ἀρτύνας, ἀστερίας, βύας, δρομίας, ἐκνεφίας, ἱπποσόας, Κριτίας, Λεωνίδας, μητραλοίας, Μίδας, νεανίας, ὀπίας, ὀρνιθίας, Ὀρόντας, Παυσανίας, πυρρίας, — and others.

Compared with those in -ης, common nouns in -ας are rare in Attic Greek. There are about ninety (90) in the Lexicon, including several poetic and Doric forms and many from post-classical writers. Proper[1] nouns in -ας present a fair proportion to those in -ης.

80. Contracts in -ῆ.[2]

Ἀδελφιδῆ, ἀκτῆ, ἀμυγδαλῆ, ἀνεψιαδῆ, ἀνθρωπῆ, ἀρκτῆ, διπλῆ, ἐχινῆ, θυγατριδῆ, ἰξαλῆ, κυνῆ, κωλῆ, λεοντῆ, λυκῆ, μυγαλῆ, νεβρῆ, παρδαλῆ, ῥοδῆ, σησαμῆ, φακῆ, χαλκῆ, — and a few others.

81. Contracts in -ᾶς, -ῆς.[1]

Ἀτταγᾶς (?), Βορρᾶς, Θαλῆς, — and possibly a few others.

The O Declension.

Classified by the *Termination* of the Nominative Singular.

82. Termination -ος.[3]

Ἀγρός, ἀετός, ἆθλος, αἶνος, ἄμπελος, ἄνεμος, ἀοιδός, ἄργυρος, ἀριθμός, ἄρκτος, ἄρτος, ἀσκός, ἄσφαλτος, βάλα-

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[1] See Preface, p. v. foot-note.   [2] See 8, foot-note.

[3] There are about seventy (70) varieties of *Stems* of common nouns of the Feminine Gender.

νος, βάσανος, βίβλος, βῖκος, βίος, γάμος, γέρανος, δαρει-
κός, δεσμός, δῆμος, διδάσκολος, ἔλαφος, ἐνιαυτός, ἐπισιτι-
σμός, ἑταῖρος, ἔφοδος, ἥλιος, ἡνίοχος, ἦχος, θησαυρός,
θόρυβος, θῡμός, καρπός, κατήγορος, κονιορτός, κροκόδειλος,
Μῆδος, Μίλητος, μόλυβδος, Μυσός, Νεῖλος, Ὅμηρος,
πλοῦτος, Σάμος, Σάτυρος, — and many others.

83. Termination -ον.

Ἀκροατήριον, ἄντρον, Ἀπιεῖον, Ἀράτειον, ἄριστον,
ἄροτρον, ἄστρον, βιβλίον, γέρρον, δάκρυον, δεῖπνον, δέν-
δρον, ἔλαιον, ἔργον, ἕρμαιον, ζῷον, ἡμι-δαρεικόν, θέατρον,
θηρίον, κενοτάφιον, μέταλλον, μέτρον, Ὀρθόπαγον, ὅριον,
παλτόν, πλέθρον, πρόβατον, πτερόν, ῥόδον, σκῆπτρον,
σκῦλον, σπάρτον, στάδιον (Plural also -οι), στέρνον, σφά-
γιον, Τερμέριον, — and others.

84. Termination -ως.

Ἄθως, ἅλως,[1] Ἀμφιάρεως, Βριάρεως, γάλως,[2] κάλως,
κανθάρεως, λαγώς, λεώς, Μίνως,[2] τρίμνως, Τυνδάρεως,
τυφώς, Τυφώς,[3] φιβάλεως, φλέως, — and a few others.
Neuters are very rare : χρεών.

The Attic declension has the same *Case-endings* (except
Vocative Singular, M. and F.) as the O declension, but with
final o of the *Real Stem* raised to ω throughout. " The pecu-
liar accentuation of the Attic declension is evidently owing
to the fact that these *Stems* originally ended in -āο. From
that time onwards, in spite of the change of quantity, the
acute continued frequently to be placed on the antepenult :
e.g., Μενέλαος, Μενέλεως. Compare also the Attic πόλεως with
the Homeric πόληος."

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[1] Also of the Consonant declension.
[2] Contraction has taken place here.
[3] See 8, foot-note.

85. Contracts in -οῦς.[1]

The following occur chiefly in compounds: Ἀδελφιδοῦς, ἀνάπλους, ἀνάρρους, ἀνεψιαδοῦς, ἡμιχρυσοῦς, θροῦς, θυγατριδοῦς, κνοῦς, μνοῦς, πρόχους (D. P. πρόχοισι), ῥοῦς, σοῦς, ὑιδοῦς, φλοῦς, χαλκοῦς, χλοῦς, χνοῦς, χοῦς, — and a few others. Neuters are very rare: κανοῦν.

The Consonant Declension.

Classified by the *Termination* of the Genitive Singular.

87. Termination -κος, like φύλαξ.

Ἄλοξ, ἀνθέριξ, γλαῦξ, ἐπίτεξ, Θρᾷξ, κῆρυξ, Κίλιξ, κόλαξ, κόραξ, λύγξ, μύρμηξ, πέρδιξ, σάρξ, — and many others.

88. Termination -βος, like φλέψ.

Ἀλότριψ, Ἄραψ, ἀχυρότριψ, λίβα,[2] λίψ,[3] οἰκότριψ, φάψ, Χάλυψ, χέρνιψ, — and possibly a few others.

89. Termination -πος, like γύψ.

Γλαυκώψ, γρύψ, δρύοψ, ἔποψ, ἧλιψ, Θρίψ, θυμάλωψ, θώψ, ἴψ, κλώψ, κώληψ, λαίλαψ, — and many others.

90. Termination -γος, like σάλπιγξ.

Διασφάξ, ἐπήλυξ, θώμιγξ, Ἰᾶπυξ, ἴλιγξ, κόκκυξ, ὄρτυξ, στράγξ, φάλαγξ, φόρμιγξ, Φρῦξ, — and many others.

91. Termination -τος, like λέων.

Ἄκων, ἄρχων, Ἀχέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, κνώδων, μέδων, Πυριφλεγέθων, τένων, φεύγων, — and some others.

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[1] See 8, foot-note.   [2] See the Lexicon.   [3] κατῆλιψ has -φος.

92. Termination -τος, like γίγας.

Ἀδάμας, ἀλλᾶς, ἀνδριάς, ἐλέφας, ἱμάς, Κάλχας, κιλλί-βας, Κορυβάς, Μίμας, Τάρας, — and some others.

93. Termination -δος, like λαμπάς.

Ἀρκάς, γυμνάς, δειράς, Ἑλλάς, μυριάς, νομάς, ῥαγάς, σκιάς, σπιλάς, στιβάς, φυγάς, — and many others.

94. Termination -δος, like ἐλπίς.

Ἄρτεμις, ἀσπίς, ἔρις, κρηπίς, παγίς, πατρίς, πύραμις, στλεγγίς, Φᾶσις, φροντίς, — and many others.

95. Termination -θος, like ὄρνις.

Ἄγκλις (only in Plural), ἄγνυθες (only in Plural), ἀγριόρνιθες (Plural), γέλγις (Plural γέλγεις), ἕλμινς, κατα-κλῶθες (Plural), Κλῶθες (Plural), κόρυς, κώμυς, μέρμις, Πάρνης, πείρινς, — and possibly a few others.

96. Termination -νος, like ποιμήν.

Ἀδήν or Ἁδήν, ἄρσην, ἀτμήν, ἀϋτμήν, αὐχήν, εἰρήν or ἰρήν, λιμήν, πυθμήν, Ὑμήν, ὑμήν, φρήν, — and some others.

97. Termination -νος, like αἰών.

Ἀγών, ἀμπελών, ἀνδρών, Βαβυλών, λειμών, Μένων, Μίλων, Πασίων, χειμών, χιτών, — and many others.

98. Termination -νος, like ἡγεμών.

Ἀλγηδών, ἀλεκτρυών, δαιτυμών, Ἠϊών, θυρών, κανών, Καρχηδών, κηδεμών, χθών, — and many others.

99. Termination -νος, like δαίμων.

Γείτων, γνώμων, διδυμάων, ἠΐων, ἤμων, ἰχνεύμων, Ἴων, Καδμείων, καύσων, Μέμνων, τέκτων, — and others.

100. Termination -ρος, like ῥήτωρ.

Ἄκτωρ, δέκτωρ, διάκτωρ, δοριμήστωρ, δουπήτωρ, ἐπα-
μύντωρ, ἐπιβήτωρ, ἐπιβώτωρ, εὑρήτωρ, — and many others.

101. Termination -τος, like θής.

Γόης, γυμνής, ἐμβλής, ἐσθής, Κρής, λαμπρότης, νεότης,
πένης, πιστότης, Τίγρης, — and many others.

102. Termination -λος, like ἅλς.

This stands alone : (ὁ) ἅλς, salt ; (ἡ) ἅλς, sea.

103. Termination -ρος, like θήρ.

Γνωστήρ, γομφωτήρ, γραπτήρ, δεκτήρ, δηλητήρ, διοπτήρ,
δμητήρ, δοτήρ, δρηστήρ, κρατήρ, — and many others.

104. Termination -νος, like ῥίς. *See* 72.

Ἀκτίς, γλωχίς, δελφίς, ἑρμίς, θίς, ἴς, πηρίν or πηρίς,
Σαλαμίς, Τελχίν, ὠδίς, — and a few others. The form in
-ς is older than that in -ν. Most of the above have two
forms in the Nominative : *e.g.*, γλωχίς or -ίν.

105. Termination -τος, like σῶμα.

Ἁμάρτημα, γράμμα, δέρμα, δρᾶμα, ἐνθύμημα, θαῦμα,
κτῆμα, ὄνομα, ποίημα, σταύρωμα, χάλκωμα, — and many
others.

106. Termination -τος, like πέρας. *See* 68.

Ἄλας (rarely), δέρας, ὀπέας, τέρας, — and possibly a
few others.

107. Termination -τος, like ἧπαρ. *See* 71.

Ἄλειφαρ, δέλεαρ, εἶδαρ, ἦμαρ, ὄνειαρ, οὖθαρ, πεῖραρ,
πύαρ, σκῶρ,[1] στέαρ, ὕδωρ,[1] ὕφεαρ, φρέαρ, — and a few
others.

But δάμαρ (ἡ), κύαρ (ὁ).

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[1] See the Lexicon.

108. Termination -[σ]ος, like τριήρης.

A few adjectives in -ηρης, sometimes used substantively like the above: e.g., διήρης. Substantives in -ης of this class are chiefly proper names: e.g., Δημοσθένης.

109. Termination -[σ]ος, like γένος.

Αἶσχος, βάρος, ἔθνος, ἔτος, ζεῦγος, θάλπος, ἴχνος, κλέος, κράτος, λάχος, πέλαγος, — and many others.

A few neuter substantives are formed in -ες, of which the following are declinable: e.g., Ἡμεροκαλλές, ἱππο-φαές (also -έως), Κυνόσαργες, ὀνοχειλές, πενταπετές. Others occur, indeclinable.

110. Termination -[σ]ος, like Περικλῆς.

Ἐτεοκλῆς, Εὐρυκλῆς, Ἡρακλῆς, Θεμιστοκλῆς, Σοφο-κλῆς, — and other proper names.

111. Termination -[j]ως, like πόλις. See 66.

Ἀνάβασις, δίωξις, δύσις, κρίσις, κτῆσις, μάντις, ὄσφρη-σις, ὄφις, Σάρδεις (Plural), τάξις, ὕβρις, φύσις, — and many others.

112. Termination -[j]ως, like πῆχυς. See 66.

πέλεκυς, πρέσβυς,[1] — and possibly a few others.

113. Termination -[ϝ]ως, like ἄστυ. See 66.

πῶυ, and a few adjectives used substantively: e.g., δασύ.

114. Termination -[ϝ]ος, like ἰχθύς. See 66.

Βότρυς, γραπτύς, θρῆνυς, ἰθύς, ἰλύς, ἰξύς, ἰσχύς, ἴτυς, Λίβυς, μυριοστύς, μῦς, — and many others.

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[1] See the Lexicon.

115. Termination -[ϝ]ως, like βασιλεύς. *See* **66.**

Γονεύς, γραμματεύς, γραφεύς, γριπεύς, δεκαδεύς, δονα-
κεύς, δρομεύς, ἑρμηνεύς, Θησεύς, ἱππεύς, — and many others.

116. Termination -[j]ος, like ἠχώ. *See* **67.**

'Αργώ, 'Ερατώ, 'Ινώ, 'Ιώ, κερδώ, κυνώ, ληκώ, Λητώ,
Πειθώ, πευθώ, Σαπφώ, σινδώ, φειδώ, — and others.

117. Termination -[ϝ]ος, like ἥρως. *See* **67.**

Δμώς, ἐτεοδμώς, θώς, μήτρως,[1] Μίνως,[2] πάτρως,[1] Τρώς,
— and a few others. For αἰδώς, ἠώς, Termination -[σ]ος,
see the Lexicon.

118. Termination -[σ]ος ; -[τ]ος, like γέρας. *See* **68.**

Γῆρας,[2] δέπας, κνέφας,[2] κρέας, σέλας,[2] σκέπας,[2] σφέλας,[2]
— and possibly a few others. The long form is sometimes
retained in other cases.

119. For Syncopated nouns, see the Grammar.

120. For the more common irregular nouns, see the
Grammar.

121. Termination -νος, like Τιτάν.

'Αδειγᾶνες (Plural), Βραχμάν, 'Ιάν, μεγιστᾶνες (Plural),
νεάν, Παιάν, Πάν, πάν, πελεκάν, — and a few others.

122. Termination -νος, like Ἕλλην.

Δοθιήν, Κεφαλλήν, λειχήν, πυρήν, ῥήν, Σειρήν, σπλήν,
σφήν, σωλήν, χήν (χένας, A. P.), ψήν, — and many others.

123. Termination -ρος, like μάκαρ.

'Αήρ,[2] αἰθήρ,[2] ἀρχιφώρ, θεόμαρτυς,[2] Καῖσαρ, Κάρ,
Κήρ (ἡ), μάρτυς,[2] ὄαρ (ἡ), ψάρ, — and others. Also,
ἀποφώρ, κέλωρ, φώρ.

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[1] In Singular also of the Attic O declension ; only of Consonant
declension in Plural.   [2] See the Lexicon.

124. Termination -τος, like ἔρως.

Ἀντέρως, εἴλως, εὐρώς, ἰδρώς, κρατυβρώς, πλώς, φώς, χρώς, — and a few others.

125. Termination -δος, like δαγύς.

Ἐμύς or Ἑμύς, πηλαμύς, χλαμύς, — and a few others.

126. Termination -χος, like διῶρυξ.

Γλῶχες (Plural), θρίξ (for τρίξ), στίξ, ψίξ, — and a few others.

127. Mixed Terminations.

ἄναξ-κτος,	ὀδούς-όντος,	νύξ-κτός,
κατῆλιψ-φος,	πούς, ποδός,	Φόρκυν-νος,
μόσσυν-ῦνος,	σμῶδιξ-ιγγος,	

σής, σέος (rarely); Plural σῆτες.

128. Termination, -[j]ος like δῆρις. *See 66.*

Ἄλτις, ἔχις, ἦνις, καλάστρις, κίς, ὄρχις, σάγαρις, Συέννεσις, τύρσις, — and others.

129. Termination -[j]ος, like σινάπι (1); Termination -[j]ως, like πέπερι (2).

Ἄμμι (2), βέρβερι (1), κιννάβαρι (2), κῦφι (1 and 2), στίμμι or στῖμι (1, 2, and -δος), — and a few others.

A. Μέλι has -τος.

B. Indeclinable are ἄκαρι, ἄλφι, βλίτυρι, κόμμι, κούκι, κρῖ, τάγυρι.

C. A few adjectives in -ι are used substantively: *e.g.*, εὔελπι, -δος, ἐπίχαρι, -τος.

130. Termination -[ϝ]ος, like βράθυ.

Μέθυ, μίσυ [also -[ϝ]ως], νᾶπυ, — and a few others.

131. Termination -ρος, like νέκταρ.

Εἶλαρ, ὀπισθέναρ, σκίναρ, ἦρ,[1] κῆρ,[1] — and a few others.

A. Indeclinable are θέλκαρ, λῶφαρ, πίαρ, σῦφαρ, φάρ.

B. Indeclinable are λέπας, σέβας.

C.[1] Ἄορ (or ἄορ, -ρος), βρέτας, ἦτορ, κῶας, οὖδας, οὖς, πέλας, πέλωρ, σταῖς, φάος.

Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.

Classified by the *Termination* of the Nominative Singular.

132. Termination -ος, -η, -ον, like σοφός.

Ἀγαπητός, ἁγνός, ἐνδοιαστός, ἔρημος, θερμός, θηρευτικός, θρυπτικός, ὁμός, σεμνός, σπερχνός, — and many others.

133. Termination -ος, -ā, -ον, like ἄξιος.

Ἄθλιος, ἄκρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἐναντίος, ἐρυθρός, ἕτερος, ἱερός, καρτερός, μινυρός, — and many others.

134. Termination -ος, -ον, like ἄδηλος.

Ἄντιτος, ἀντίφονος, ἀντίψηφος, ἄορνος, ἔκκαιρος, ἔκκριτος, ἐνδύμαχος, θηριομάχος, ἰάσιμος, — and many others.[2]

135. Termination -ως, -ων, like ἵλεως.

Ἔκπλεως, εὔνεως, μεσόγεως, other compounds of the same, — and a few others.

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[1] See the Lexicon.

[2] Numerically the largest class, although not so frequently used in Attic Greek as adjectives of three *Terminations*.

136. Termination -ος, -ᾱ, -ον, like χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.[1]

Ἐρίνεος, κυάνεος, λίνεος, ὑάλεος, φοινίκεος, χάλκεος, — and a few others. Those in -λέος remain uncontracted except ὑάλεος above.

137. Termination -ος, -ᾱ, -ον, like ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν.[1]

Ἐρέεος, κεραμεοῦς, πορφύρεος, σιδήρεος, ταύρεος, — and a few others.

138. Termination -ος, -η, -ον, like ἁπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.[1]

Ἐξαπλόος, πολλαπλόος, chiefly compounds of -πλόος, — and possibly a few others.

139. Termination -ος, -ον, like ἄπλους, -ουν.[1]

Ἄπνοος, ἀπόρροος, ἀρτίθροος, βαθύχροος, δορύξοος, εὔχλοος, — many compounds of these *Stems*, and possibly a few others.

140. Termination -ως, -ων, like ἀγήρως, -ων.

Ἀείνως, εὔγηρως, εὔχρως, — and a few others.

141. Adjectives of one *Termination* sometimes occur. See the Lexicon.

REMARK. The following violate rules: —

Ἀγαυός, ἀγλαός, Ἄθωος, ἀΐδιος, βοηθόος, ζωός, ἠλεός, ὅλοος, ταλαός, ταναός, τετράορος. See the Lexicon.

Adjectives of the Consonant Declension.

Classified by the *Termination* of the Genitive Singular.

142. Termination -[σ]ος, like ἀληθής.

Εὐπρεπής, θηλυμελής, καταδεής, μελανθής, μελήδης, μονοειδής, ὀξυωπής, πολυκαής, πολυδευκής, πολυεργής, πολυσινής, — and many others.

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[1] See 8, foot-note.

143. Termination -νος, like εὐδαίμων.

Πολυκτήμων, σιδηρόφρων, σκηπτοβάμων, συνήμων, συνομαίμων, συντέρμων, — and many others. See 74.

144. Termination -[ϝ]ος, like γλυκύς, omitting the Feminine.

Ἀμφίγενυς, ἀνίχθυς, βροτόγηρυς, ἔποξυς, εὔπηχυς, ἡμίβραχυς, κυανόφρυς, ταρχύς, ταχύδακρυς, τετράπηχυς, — and others.

Adjectives of the Consonant and Vowel Declensions.

Classified by the *Termination* of the Genitive and Nominative Singular respectively.

145. Termination -[ϝ]ος, -ᾱ, like γλυκύς.

Αἰπύς, ἀμβλύς, ἀμφίβραχυς, ἀμφίδασυς, βαρύς, βριθύς, γλυκύς, δασύς, δριμύς, εὐθύς, εὐρύς, ἡδύς, ἥμισυς, θῆλυς, ὀξύς, παχύς, πλατύς, ταρφύς, ταχύς, τραχύς, ὠκύς, — and their compounds.

146. Termination -τος, -ᾱ, like χαρίεις.

Μορόεις, πτερόεις, ῥακόεις, ῥοδόεις, ῥυπόεις, σκιόεις, σκοτόεις, στονόεις, τειχιόεις, — and many others. See 73.

147. Compounds of πᾶς follow the accent of the Nominative, but are like πᾶς in the Genitive and Dative Singular (M. and N.).

148. Adjectives of one *Termination* sometimes occur. See the Lexicon.

Part II.

VERB INFLECTION.

———◦◦———

149. Preliminary Work. — In writing the inflection of the verb in ω, separate the *Termination* from the rest of the verb (or the *Apparent Stem*) by the dotted or *Apparent Line*, and ditto the *Apparent Stem* in all the persons except in the first, where it must be written in full. The accent must never be omitted.

Note that in the above method we are dealing with the *Apparent*, not the *Real Stem*. While this method at first is recommended until perfect familiarity be acquired with the *Terminations* of most of the forms of the verb in ω, let careful attention then be called to their *Real Stems* and *Personal Endings* before proceeding to those of the Perfect Middle,[1] the First[1] and Second[1] Passive systems of verbs in ω, and also to those of the Present[1,2] and Second[1] Aorist systems of verbs in μι.

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[1] The V. or Variable vowel is wanting throughout here, except in the Subjunctive. The *Personal Endings*, therefore, are added directly to the *Real Stem*. In the Optative the *Real Stem*, of course, includes the Mode sign: *e.g.*, λυθείη-ν, *Real Stem*, λυθειη.*[3] Although this sign is not the Variable vowel (*cf.* λύοι*),[3] yet it occupies a similar *position* in relation to the rest of the verb.

[2] Verbs in -νυμι have a Variable vowel in the Optative also.

[3] See 13 (a).

DEFINITIONS.

150. (*a*) A *Personal Ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the *Real Stem*[1] of a word to designate a person: *e.g.*, λύο-μεν, ἔλυο-ν, ἐλύε-το.

(*b*) A *Personal Ending* is often wanting: *e.g.*, ἔλυε-, ἐλύθη-.

151. (*a*) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the V.[2] with the *Personal Ending*: *e.g.*, λύ-ομεν, λύ-ῃ (for λύ-η-σαι), λύ-ων, λυ-όμενος, ἐλύ-ου.

(*b*) Or the V. alone: *e.g.*, ἔλυ-ε. Here, of course, there is no *Personal Ending*.

(*c*) Or the *Personal Ending* alone: *e.g.*, ἐλύθη-ν, λύθη-τι, ἴστη-μι. Here, of course, there is no V. Or the *Ending* alone: *e.g.*, ἱστά-ναι ||[3], ἱστά-μενος, λελυκ-ώς ||[3], λυθεί-s ||[3].

(*d*) Or the union of V., Mode sign, and *Personal Ending*: *e.g.*, λύ-οῖμι[3], λύ-ῶμεν[3]. Or contraction of the same: *e.g.*, λύ-ῃ (for λύ-η-σαι).

(*e*) Or the union of V. and Mode sign: *e.g.*, λύ-οι, λύσ-ειε, λύσ-αι. Here, of course, there is no *Personal Ending*.

(*f*) Or the Mode sign and the *Personal Ending*: *e.g.*, ἐ-ίησαν[4], λυθε-ίην[4]. Here, of course, there is no V.

(*g*) Or the Mode sign alone: *e.g.*, λυθε-ίη[4], δο-ίη.[4]

(*h*) Or, finally, the *Termination* may be wanting: *e.g.*, ἐλύθη-, ἐδίδου-, ἔστη-.

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[1] The *Simple Stem* of the Verb is the Theme on which the formative elements of inflection are constructed. This is often the same as the *Apparent*, less frequently the same as the *Real Stem*. In this sense also the *Simple Stem* is often applicable to the Noun. In its application to a *Tense Stem* the Theme is the same as the *Apparent Stem* without an augment, and in this sense it is generally applicable to the Noun.

[2] "Here it may suffice to refer to the fact that the vowel, because it is lengthened in the Subjunctive and united with the modal sign in the Optative, is proved to be tolerably fixed and immovable." This is called the Variable vowel.

[3] Marked thus in accordance with 12 and 13. [4] See 8, note 1.

159. APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES.

	Real Stem.			Ending.	Real Stem.			Ending.	
	Augment.	Theme.	V. and +.	Personal Ending.	Augment.	Theme.	V. and +.	Personal Ending.	
10, 11, 151 (a), 160.	—	λύ	εɩ	s[ɩ]	—	λύ	ω	ν[τ][s]¹	151 (a), 170.
10, 11, 13, 151 (b), 161.	—	λύ	*η	[τ][ɩ]³	—	διδού	—	[ντ]s‖¹	10, 11, 12, 151 (c), 171.
11, 13, 151 (d), 162.	—	λύ	*οɩ	ν		ἤγγελλ	o	ν²	151 (a), 172.
9, 11, 13, 151 (f), 163.	—	διδού— *	—	ν		ἤγγελκ	a	—	11, 151 (b), 173, 185.
9, 10, 11, 12, 151 (c), 164.	—	θεῖ	—	[F]ναɩ‖		πεπλεγ (σ)⁴ ὠ*	—	μένος‖ [μ][ɩ]	11, 12, 151 (c), 174. 9 note 1, 10, 13, 151 (b).
11, 12, 151 (c), 165.	—	ἱστά	—	ναɩ‖	ἐ	πεφάσ	—	μην	11, 151 (c), 175.
12, 151 (a), 166.	—	λελυκ	έ	ναɩ‖	ἐ	τιμῶ	—	(σ)	9 note 1, 10, 151 (a), 176.
8, 12, 151 (a), 167.	—	λιπ	εῖν‖		—	λύ	εɩ	(σ)	8, 10, 11, 151 (a), 177.
8, 151 (a), 168.	—	λεῖπ	εɩν		ἐ	δίδου	—	ν	11, 151 (c), 178.
9, 11, 13, 151 (f), 169.	—	λυθείη— *	—	ν	ἐ	δηλου	—	ν	9 note 1, 151 (a), 179.
11, 151 (b), 173, 185.	—	ἐλήλακ	a	—	—	λελυκ	ω φs|	11, 12, 151 (c), 185.
	Appar. Stem.		Termination.		Appar. Stem.		Terminat'n.		

¹ Compare with the same on p. 10.⁹

² The temporal augment is always written on the augment line,—the dotted line at the extreme left. See also 172.

³ So λύ-ω-[μ][ɩ]. See note to λύων, 14.   ⁴ For ἔσ-ω-μι.

Explanation of Certain Forms.

See "Application of the General Rules," p. 36.

160. Present Indicative Active of λύω. The augment is wanting. *Real Stem*, λύει, lengthened for λυε. Between the forms λύεσι, λύετι and λύεις, λύει, we have the intermediate λύεισι, λύειτι, in which the inserted ι is an epenthesis or anticipatory sound of the ι of the *Ending*. After epenthesis had taken place (compare ἐθέλησι), the ι of the *Ending* disappeared. This explanation by Curtius accounts also for the ι in λύῃς, λύῃ, the series being as follows : —

λύε-σι	λύη-σι	λύε-τι	λύη-τι
|	|	|	|
λύει-σι	λύη-σι	λύει-τι	λύη-τι
|	|	|	|
λύει-ς	λύη-ς	λυει-τ	λύη-τ
		|	|
		λύει	λύη

161. Present Subjunctive Active of λύω. *See* **160.**

162. Present Optative Active of λύω. *Real Stem* λύοιε. The sign of the Optative (ι, ιε, ιη, ια) is always marked * (see 13) to distinguish it from the V. or Variable vowel.

163. Present Optative Active of δίδωμι. *Real Stem* διδοιε. The V. is wanting. But why a difference in accent? The suffix of the Optative is ya for verbs in -ω, yā for verbs in -μι. In verbs in -ω, ya appears as ῐ, ιε, ια, uniting with the Variable vowel : *e.g.*, λύοι, λύοιεν, λύσειαν ; in verbs in -μι, yā appears as ιη or ι : *e.g.*, διδοίην, διδοῖτο. Here the ι, representing an original yā, does not unite with the final vowel of the *Stem*,[1] but is contracted[2] with it. This explains the difference in accent between λείποιτο and διδοῖτο, but not the third plurals above:

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[1] See 8, note 1.

[2] This contraction may be in compensation for the omitted V. and in reminiscence of the original yā, retained in the Mode sign -ι of verbs in -μι.

e.g., διδοῖεν. Here " there is no difficulty in the assumption that analogy was an essential source of the accent. Among modern grammarians the view that the shorter forms are contracted has been the prevalent one." But not that διδοῖεν has been contracted from διδοίησαν any more than ἐφάνθεν from ἐφάνθησαν. The difference in accent between λείποιτο and διδοῖτο is also thus explained.

The retention of μι in the First Person Singular of the Active (a *Primary Ending*, the Optative elsewhere having the *Secondary Endings* throughout) is a "relic of great antiquity," pointing to a time when the *Secondary* were the same as the *Primary Endings*. The *Primary* were the *original Endings*.

164. Second or Strong Aorist Active Infinitive of τίθημι. " In this way we arrive at a certain degree of probability that all infinitives in -ναι have originated in Ϝεναι. As δοῦναι came from δοϜεναι, so θεῖναι would have come from θεϜεναι, γνῶναι from γνωϜεναι. The post-Homeric forms διδόναι, φάναι, εἰδέναι, would be *later formations* arising at a time in which the medial Ϝ *was completely extinct.* But at least in the accentuation of the penultimate, there still remained a reminiscence that it was once an antepenultimate." Further, " the vowel before the ν, which is always long, and which in all Greek without exception is accented, always belongs to the Stem. Hence we cannot talk of an ending εναι, but only of ναι."

165. Present Infinitive Active of ἵστημι. *See* **164.**

166. Perfect Infinitive Active of λύω. *See* **164.**

167, 168. Second or Strong Aorist Active Infinitive of λείπω. Original *Ending* εν for this and for the Present Active Infinitive, λείπειν. The difference in accent is due to the raising of the last syllable of the Second or Strong Aorist in -εεν, which would give the Homeric Infinitive in -έειν ; this lengthening does not occur in the case of the Present : *e.g.,* λίπεεν, λείπεεν ; λιπέειν, λείπεεν ; λιπεῖν, λείπειν.

169. First Aorist Optative Passive of λύω. The V. is wanting, and also the augment. A — shows this.

170, 171. Present Active Participle of λύω and δίδωμι respectively. Here the form is written as a verb. Compare these forms under Noun Inflection. See **14.**

172, 173. Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Active of ἀγγέλλω respectively. The treatment of the η is here easily compared as showing augment (**172**) and reduplication (**173**). The temporal augment must always be written on the dotted line between the augment and Theme — a hint as to its formation in being derived originally from the syllabic. The essential difference between temporal augment and reduplication in the case of *Stems* beginning with a vowel (or diphthong when changed) is that the former arose from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the syllabic augment with the initial vowel of the Theme ; whereas in the latter case the result came from a doubling (also *pre-Greek*) of the initial vowel of the Theme. As regards omission of the augment, Curtius says : " The fact that the living spoken language, as far as we can see, as good as never neglected the augment in its completest form, is a strong confutation of the view which represents the augment as an *unessential* element in the word. The best expression of the important difference between the omission of the syllabic augment and that of the temporal, is this : the former is a poetical and archaic license ; the latter is a sacrifice to convenience of articulation, and was more or less common to all periods. Both omissions fall under the head of weakening, and at no time did the Greeks lose the sense that the augmented form was the complete and correct one." In regard to reduplication in connection with augment, Curtius says, " The augment serves, that is, to mark a past tense ; it is the exponent of a grade of time ; while the reduplication characterizes a tense-stem all through, attaching itself firmly to it ;

nor does it confine itself exclusively to the perfect stem, but appears occasionally in the present and aorist as well. From this it is clear that the reduplication was not originally a mark of past time, and that the apparent substitution of the reduplication for the augment in certain aorists is not what it seems (for we have ἐκέκλετο), and further witness the every-day Pluperfect."

" In other words, to call reduplication augment belongs to a more backward stage of ' Science of Language ' than the pres-ent."   The reduplication often takes the form of the augment, either temporal or syllabic.

" The Attic reduplication was so called because it here and there had disappeared from the usage of the later Greeks, and hence was to be recommended as a good and genuine Attic formation. The Greek Perfect formation is separated from that of the other reduplicating tenses by delicate dis-tinctions.   Here the distinction lies in the rhythm.   The Aorists leave the stem-syllable short : ὤρορε ; the Perfects bring it out vigorously by its length : ὄρωρε."   And again, " the Attic reduplication has a special interest in bearing on the history of the language. It shows us what the Greeks were capable of at a comparatively recent time, and may serve as a warning not to go too far in explaining Greek forms from *pre-Greek* models."

" The Homeric language, in which many at every step con-jecture reminiscences from the grayest antiquity, evidently is in the middle of this period of recent imitation.   We may here, as in other cases, cast our eyes back from Homer to a still earlier poetry which was actually creative in moulding characteristic forms of language."

174. Perfect Subjunctive Passive of πλέκω.   As the V. is wanting, final κ of the *Stem* appears to us as γ before the *Ending* μένος.   Here ὦ (and εἴην) are written beneath the Participle for the Subjunctive and Optative respectively.

175. Pluperfect Indicative Passive of φαίνω. "Stems in ν (unless they reject ν, agreeing with the Perfect Active) change it to σ before μ: φαίνω (φαν), πέφασ-μαι; but sometimes to μ: ὀξύνω (ὀξυν), ὤξυμμαι. The succession ν-τ remains; ν-σθ drops σ. The forms which would have ν-σ (πέφαν-σαι) are avoided altogether; for these it is likely that πεφασμένος εἶ, ἦσθα, ἴσθι, were used." — Hadley and Allen.

176. Imperfect Indicative Middle or Passive of τιμάω. The σ (of σο, the *Ending*) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek. Observe further, that in contract-verbs the contracted syllable is always accented except in the entire Singular and Third Person Plural of the Imperfect Indicative Active; and in the Second Person Singular of the Imperative Active: e.g., ἐδήλουν, τίμα.

177. Present Indicative Middle or Passive of λύω. The σ (of σαι, the *Ending*) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek.

178, 179. Imperfect Indicative Active of δίδωμι and δηλόω respectively. In **178** ου is a simple lengthening of the final vowel of the *Stem*.[1] In **179** ου, arising from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Apparent Stem* with the V., is written on the *Apparent Line*. See General Rules.

180. λύθη[1]-τι. First Aorist Imperative Passive of λύω. This *Passive* system is formed with *Active Endings* throughout. Here λυθη has the final vowel of the *Stem* lengthened;[1] the Variable vowel is wanting, and τι (for θι) consequently is not dropped, as in λῦ-ε-[θ][ι]. See also **11**, **151** (c).

181. ἴστη.[1] Present Imperative Active of ἴστημι. Here ἴστη[1] has the final vowel of the *Stem* lengthened because the *Ending* has been dropped. The V. is wanting. See also **11, 151** (c).

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[1] *Real* and *Apparent Stem* are here the same.

182. στῆ[1]-θι.   Second or Strong Aorist Imperative Active
of ἵστημι.   The final vowel of the *Stem* is here lengthened,
with the *Ending* retained.   The final vowel of the *Stem* some-
times appears short and sometimes long.   This στῆθι is *the
full form* of Imperatives of this class.   See also **11, 151** (*c*).

183. θέ[1]-ς.   Second or Strong Aorist Imperative Active of
τίθημι.   For θέθι.   The ι being dropped, θ is changed to ς.
See also **11, 151** (*c*).

184. δεικνύοιμι.   Verbs in -νυμι form the Subjunctive and
Optative like verbs in -ω.   See also **11, 151** (*d*).

185. λέλυκα, λέλυκε.   The Perfect Indicative Active, First
and Third Person Singular, never had any *Personal Ending*.
There seems to be no ground for the assumption that the
Variable vowel has been lost before -ώς (formative element -οτ)
of the Perfect Participle Active.   On the contrary, the evi-
dence goes to show that it never existed.   See also **11, 151** (*b*),
151 (*c*).

186. βούλευσον.   First Aorist Imperative Active of βου-
λεύω.   *The Termination* ον is the result of a nasal after-sound
dulling α into ο: thus, βούλευσ-ο-ν.   But nothing certain is
known about this form.   See also **11, 151** (*a*).

187. βουλεῦσαι.   First Aorist Infinitive Active of βουλεύω.
Nothing satisfactory is known about this form.   Curtius says
that it is probably for βουλεῦσ-σαι, the *Ending* σαι being added
directly to the *Stem* without a V., the first σ disappearing as
in γένε(σ)σι.   Papillon says that αι arose by analogy from the
old *Ending* μεναι.   This αι would assert itself by analogy as
the right *Termination*.   Curtius, however, says that this has
but little probability, although his own view is as far fetched
as any other, and not better established.   As the treatment

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[1] *Real* and *Apparent Stem* are here the same.

of Papillon seems on the whole the most satisfactory, it is adopted here. In this connection it might be added that nothing is known about the First Aorist Imperative Middle. Let it be written, however, like the First Aorist Infinitive Active, with a different accent where necessary. See also 11, 151 (*a*).

188. διδόᾱσι. Present Indicative Active of δίδωμι. Here the ᾱσι arises from αντι, a very old traditional formation. See also 11, 151 (*c*).

189. No classified lists of verbs are given, as the grammars contain an abundance of examples.

APPENDIX.

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"The paradigms have been pruned here and there in the interest of a stricter Atticism. For instance, η in the Second Person Singular Middle has been dropped, and forms like τιμῴημεν, δύοιμι, ἑσταίημεν, ἐδίδων, δίδου (Imperative Middle), have disappeared. So λυόντων, λυέσθων, have taken precedence of λυέτωσαν, λυέσθωσαν; λύσειας, λύσειε, of λύσαις, λύσαι; the Pluperfect in -κη, of that in -κειν; λυθεῖμεν, διδοῖμεν, of λυθείημεν, διδοίημεν; φιλοίην, of φιλοῖμι. The Perfect Active Imperative has been relegated to a note, and so has the Optative form λελυκοίην. The noun ἀνώγεων has been discarded as non-existent. In the Feminine Dual of pronouns, τώ, τώδε, τούτω have taken the place of τά, τάδε, ταύτα."

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